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Cousins relies on Rule 60(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Rule 60(b) authorizes the court to relieve the litigant from final judgment under certain, rare circumstances, such as mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; newly discovered evidence; fraud, misrepresentation, or other misconduct of an adverse party; a void judgment; a judgment already

satisfied, released, discharged, or vacated; or “any other reason justifying relief from the operation of the judgment.” Rule 60(b) does not authorize a motion merely for reconsideration of a legal issue, however. “Where the motion is nothing more than a request that the district court change its mind, . . . it is not authorized by Rule 60(b).” United States v. Williams, 674 F.2d 310, 313 (4th Cir. 1982).

Cousins argues that the court erred in failing to consider on the merits his claim that counsel provided ineffective assistance regarding the plea agreement by which Cousins waived his right to collaterally attack any aspect of the judgment. Essentially, Cousins is asking the court to change its mind about a legal issue already decided: whether the § 2255 waiver was valid and precluded consideration of his ineffective assistance claims. Revisiting decided legal issues is not proper grounds for relief under Rule 60(b). Therefore, Cousins’ motion must be denied.

The Clerk is directed to send a copy of this memorandum opinion and the accompanying order to the defendant and to counsel of record for the government.

ENTER: This 28<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2011.

  
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Chief United States District Judge